a lateral side that is opposite the medial side, the lateral side including a first lateral surface and a second lateral surface that extend between the lateral condyle surface and the fixation surface,

wherein (i) the first medial surface and the first lateral surface define a first outer edge of the femoral trial and (ii) the second medial surface and the second lateral surface define a second outer edge of the femoral trial,

wherein (i) a first pair of spaced surfaces extend from the first medial surface, and (ii) the second medial surface extends between and connects the first pair of spaced surfaces, the first pair of spaced surfaces and the second medial surface cooperate to define a medial notch that extends through the femoral trial component from the articular side to the fixation side, and

wherein the first pair of spaced surfaces define a width of the medial notch extending in a medial-lateral direction and the second medial surface defines a length of the medial notch, the length of the medial notch being greater than the width of the medial notch.

8. The orthopaedic surgical instrument of claim **7**, wherein (i) a second pair of spaced surfaces extend from the first lateral surface, and (ii) the second lateral surface extends between and connects the second pair of spaced surfaces, the second pair of spaced surfaces and the second lateral surface cooperate to define a lateral notch that extends through the femoral trial component from the articular side to the fixation side.

9. The orthopaedic surgical instrument of claim **8**, wherein the medial notch is substantially aligned with the lateral notch when the femoral trial is viewed in a bottom elevation view.

10. The orthopaedic surgical instrument of claim **8**, wherein the femoral trial includes:

a first medial-lateral dimension is defined between the first medial surface and the first lateral surface, and

a second medial-lateral dimension is defined between the second medial surface and the second lateral surface, the second medial-lateral dimension being greater than the first medial-lateral dimension.

11. The orthopaedic surgical instrument of claim **8**, wherein the femoral trial further comprises a drainage surface positioned opposite the medial condyle surface, wherein:

the drainage surface has a plurality of sidewalls extending outwardly therefrom to form a cavity in the fixation surface,

a drain hole is formed in the drainage surface at a location within the cavity, the drain hole extending through the femoral trial to the medial condyle surface, and

the drainage surface includes a section that slopes downwardly from the plurality of sidewalls toward the drain hole.

12. The orthopaedic surgical instrument of claim **11**, wherein the femoral trial further comprises a second drainage surface positioned opposite the lateral condyle surface, wherein:

the second drainage surface has a second plurality of sidewalls extending outwardly therefrom to form a second cavity in the fixation surface,

a second drain hole is formed in the second drainage surface at a location within the second cavity, the second drain hole extending through the femoral trial to the lateral condyle surface, and

the second drainage surface includes a section that slopes downwardly from the second plurality of sidewalls toward the second drain hole.

13. An orthopaedic surgical instrument, comprising:

a femoral trial configured to be coupled to a surgically-prepared distal end of a patient's femur, the femoral trial comprising (i) a medial side, (ii) a lateral side, (iii) an articular side comprising a femoral condyle surface, and (iv) a fixation side that is opposite the articular side, the fixation side being configured to engage the surgically-prepared distal end of the patient's femur, wherein:

a first notch extending from the fixation side to the articular side is defined in the medial side, the first notch comprising a pair of spaced edges extending from the medial side and a connecting edge extending between and connecting the spaced edges,

a second notch extending from the fixation side to the articular side is defined in the lateral side, the second notch comprising a pair of spaced edges extending from the medial side and a connecting edge extending between and connecting the spaced edges, and

a medial-lateral distance is defined between the connecting edge of the first notch and the connecting edge of the second notch,

wherein the first notch and the second notch are substantially aligned with each other when the femoral trial is viewed in a bottom elevation view,

wherein the femoral trial further comprises a drainage surface positioned opposite the femoral condyle surface, the drainage surface having a plurality of sidewalls extending outwardly therefrom to form a cavity in the fixation side, and a drain hole is formed in the drainage surface at a location within the cavity, the drain hole extending through the femoral condyle surface, and

wherein the drainage surface includes a section that slopes downwardly from the plurality of sidewalls toward the drain hole.

14. The orthopaedic surgical instrument of claim **13**, wherein each connecting edge is longer than each spaced edge.

15. The orthopaedic surgical instrument of claim **13**, wherein:

the medial-lateral distance is a first medial-lateral distance,

the medial side includes an outer medial edge,

the lateral side includes an outer lateral edge, and

a second medial-lateral distance is defined between the outer medial edge and the outer lateral edge, the second medial-lateral distance being less than the first medial-lateral distance.

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